

growth that has caused the trouble. Outside this, Mr. Davidson is in good health and better prepared, the doctors think, to stand to-day's operation than he was the first.

Several members of the Morgan firm were expected at Glen Cove, and a special telephone wire has been connected between the house and the Morgan offices.

An Aladdin-like wand of Wall Street was the career of Henry Pomroy Davidson. It carried him from a school teacher's desk in Troy, Pa., to an eminence in the world of American finance which few men have reached. It took him from comparative poverty to great wealth, it made him an international figure and brought him distinctions which were held to be among the enviable things of this world. And the greater number of these achievements were his before he reached the midday of his life. He was a power in finance before he was forty-five.

During the last twelve years of his crowded life, Mr. Davidson was concerned in many of the greatest financial undertakings in the chronicles of Wall Street. His position as leading partner of the late J. P. Morgan brought him into contact with most of the important financial affairs of the country. And it was he who was selected by President Wilson, in May, 1917, to be Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, and to lead in the administration of the millions the American people contributed toward the relief of the victims of the World War.

To this task he devoted as much time and energy as to any of the perplexing financial problems he faced and solved or aided in solving. Many times he crossed to Europe in the war, spending months investigating the workings of the Red Cross at the front and in the desolate regions back of the battle lines and learning how the stewardship of the Red Cross was being administered. For the success of his direction of Red Cross affairs he was decorated by Italy and France.

Mr. Davidson was born in Troy, Pa., June 13, 1867. It had always been his intention to enter financial life in some way, and as soon as he could get away from the routine of teaching school he entered the banking house of his uncle in Troy. He came to New York in 1890, and in 1891 he found a small place for his ambitions. He moved to New York. But his hour had not struck, and on the advice of E. C. Conover, himself a power in the Street, young Davidson went to a desk in a bank in Bridgeport, Conn. It was there, by the way, that he met Miss Kate Trubee, and in 1893 married her.

His rise in the Bridgeport bank was rapid. In 1891 he returned to New York as paying teller in the Astor Place National Bank. The manner in which he obtained this position was characteristic of his determination and his confidence in himself. He first wrote to the bank seeking a position. When he realized that this was not to be, he went to the bank one morning and, utterly unknown, asked for a job. He so convinced the head of the bank that he knew his business that they decided to try him out.

It was in this institution, soon after his arrival, that he demonstrated the confidence for which he became so famous. One day a crank appeared at his window with a draft for \$1,000 which he presented jointly with a bonded 35-cent note.

Mr. Davidson smiled blandly, said, "Certainly, sir," and then, to attract attention to his predicament, read calmly but in a loud voice the words of the draft. "I promise to pay to the order of Almighty God the sum of one thousand dollars when presented by Charles Freeman. Penalty if forfeited, \$100."

"You will have to be identified," Mr. Davidson informed the man with the revolver. But the latter declared that was not necessary, as he wanted the money to fund a tuberculosis hospital and he wanted it then and there, or the teller could take the consequences. "Do you want the amount in time or cash?" Mr. Davidson asked, and began counting out the small coins.

By this time the bank's detective had managed to get around behind the crank and grab him by the collar and disarm him. Long before the man was on his way to Bellevue Hospital, Mr. Davidson was attending to his normal work, nothing extraordinary had happened.

In 1894 he rose to be Assistant Cashier of the bank and five years later was its President, remaining in this office until 1900. He was then elected Vice President of the First National Bank, the foremost of what are known in Wall Street as "the Morgan Banks." This was Mr. Davidson's stepping stone to financial distinction. Six years later he became a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

It was in the black days of the panic of 1907 that Mr. Davidson came under the watchful, critical eye of J. P. Morgan, the elder. He had feared Davidson, of course, but in the hours of panic he came into personal contact with the short, stockily-built, calm and resourceful man who was destined later to be his chief partner and adviser. Excitement prevailed almost everywhere in the financial district, but Davidson was cool, calm-eyed and apparently devoid of nerves. Morgan saw his grasp, his insight, his clear ability in time of crisis and evidently made up his mind then to call Davidson to the Morgan house when the opportunity offered.

With the retirement of George W. Perkins from the Morgan firm, Davidson became the most important figure in the house, excepting, of course, J. P. Morgan himself. To his financial genius was due the American participation in the famous \$100,000,000 Hankow-Seachuan Railroad loan which foreign bankers had intended to absorb without so much as a small slice for American bankers.

Mr. Davidson went to Paris in the summer of 1910, met the European bankers and with definite assurance of American participation in this plan for international development of China. This was two years after he joined the board of directors of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the largest organization of its kind in the world.

Mr. Davidson was one of the most trusted lieutenants of the late J. P. Morgan, who made him his chief representative in the numerous financial negotiations in London, Paris and Berlin. He made a study of financial conditions in Germany in 1910 and in 1915 was one of the negotiators of the \$500,000,000 loan of America to the Allies.

In politics Davidson was a Republican, but such was his forcefulness of character, his earnestness and the trust he inspired, that he completely gained the confidence of President Wilson and was frequently at the White House in the course of the

PENN. RAILROAD VICTORY NO BLOW TO LABOR BOARD

Court's Ruling in Wage Case Shows Body Must Be Respected.

By David Lawrence.
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, May 6. (Copyright, 1922.)—Careful study of the decision of Judge Page in the Federal Courts of Chicago awarding a victory to the Pennsylvania Railroad in its controversy with the United States Railroad Labor Board, has brought Government lawyers to the conclusion that first impressions of the decision as circulated in the press were erroneous and that the verdict was by no means a blow to the Labor Board.

In fact, it now is doubtful whether the Government will appeal the case to a higher court. The reason is that close inspection of the decision reveals that the point decided is relatively not essential to the successful operation of the Labor Board in future. On the other hand, the statement of Judge Page that the law creating the board is constitutional and that decisions of the board must be respected is considered of far more significance.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, incidentally, won, from its viewpoint, an important point. The controversy arose over the attempt of the Railroad Labor Board to prescribe rules and regulations whereby employees of the Pennsylvania would select their spokesmen or representatives for the so-called regional railway adjustment boards which have been provided for by law to settle disputes over wages, working hours and conditions. The Pennsylvania Railroad argued successfully that the United States Railroad Labor Board has no right to force any railroad or workman how their respective spokesmen should be selected.

There have been many charges by railroad workers that when provision is made for the settlement of a dispute between "representatives of employers and employees" there is no way to make sure that the companies do not select friendly representatives or so to it that the balloting brings out spokesmen favorable to a company's cause. The United States Railroad Labor Board tried to overcome this difficulty but was defeated in court.

It is a fact that the law does enable the Railroad Labor Board to take jurisdiction over any dispute which is likely to interrupt the Nation's commerce, and there is a specific provision permitting the Railroad Labor Board to decide a dispute if it takes cognizance of the controversy as a conference between employees and employers has been held or if the conference disagrees.

Indeed, even if so-called representatives of the workmen did agree to something which a large body of their fellow workmen didn't like, the United States Railroad Labor Board could take cognizance of the controversy and settle from among 100 workmen. So, after all, the law provides a check against misrepresentation.

Of much more importance do Government lawyers construe the remarks of Judge Page on the general powers of the Railroad Labor Board. He said in part:

"I have reached the conclusion that it was the belief of Congress that the results desired by the legislation could be attained through the force of public opinion and that that public opinion would follow the publication made . . . and would support the decisions of the board composed of men each of whom would have acquired knowledge of the difficulties within and the necessities of the group that he was chosen to represent."

Judge Page left the impression that neither employees nor employers are safe in ignoring the decisions of the board.

World War to discuss the problems of the times. Although not a Yale man, that university honored him with a degree, and at one time he was spoken of as a successor to Dr. Arthur T. Hadley in the President's chair. When the War Council of the Red Cross was organized in March, 1918, Mr. Davidson became Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, an international organization.

It was the conservation of child life in Europe after the war, and with Herbert Hoover and others he planned the world-wide campaign for these children. He also directed Red Cross relief work in Russia and Poland and in Eastern Europe. After his return from Paris, in 1920, he emphasized the need of foreign conditions and made an unsuccessful suggestion to Congress that it appropriate \$500,000 for European relief.

Overwork and the great responsibilities which he was intrusted, both in the far-reaching financial affairs of the Morgan house and those of the American Red Cross during the World War, were held to be the cause of Mr. Davidson's first serious illness. He took no really active part in affairs after giving up Red Cross work. His visits to his banking office occurred at longer and longer intervals, and finally he remained practically all the time at his home, Peacock Point, Locust Valley, L. I. Severe headaches and sleeplessness were the chief symptoms manifested, and early last August there was a consultation of four eminent physicians to determine whether he should be subjected to operation. It was thought he might be suffering from a growth which was affecting his brain. He had become partially blind in the left eye.

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS MORAL DANGER AS FAD, SAYS DOCTOR

French Physician Says, Scientifically Handled, It Has Great Possibilities.

French Line steamship France, which docked to-day, was Dr. Leon Gorodiche, considered by many as the foremost neurologist of France. Dr. Gorodiche, who is deeply interested in psychoanalysis, plans to observe the effect on this country of its study.

As a fad he considers it a moral danger, merely a pretext for licentious mental intercourse, a pseudo scientific shelter for cheap conversation. On the other hand psychoanalysis, scientifically and adroitly handled, the physician says, is capable of opening up for us the world of the subconscious, and it is nothing more or less than a scientific form of psychotherapy.

Asked whether psychoanalysis was the popular fad in France that it is in this country and if it had aroused the same interest, he said:

"Interest? No. Curiosity? Yes." Referring to the results obtained by the psychoanalyst, Dr. Gorodiche said:

"The psychoanalyst, tangled by his own theory and the slave of doctrine founded on a altogether fragile hypothesis, compels the nervous, unbalanced and anxious patient to accept an amazingly unexpected and often humiliating explanation of his ills."

Burnet Hershey, correspondent for a newspaper syndicate, was another passenger. He said Egypt wants American banks and an American steamship company to establish a coast route.

Edward W. Thompson of Stapleton, S. I., returned from a sojourn in Germany and Holland, with his wife. He told the tale of all travelers—about the way Americans are overcharged in Europe. In Dusseldorf, he said, he had to pay 1,000 marks for a hotel room that a German could get for 200 marks.

"I'm going to stay in America hereafter," he said.

The great pets on the France were the four bareheaded fresh air children of Mrs. Paul Laporgue, wife of a Paris banker, and formerly of Denver.

Mrs. Laporgue is on her way to spend the summer with the children in Colorado. They are Paul, Alain, seven; Louis and Antoinette, twins, four and half years; and Jacques Philip, six.

Jacques E. Goux, the automobilist who holds the record for road driving, having done 91 miles in an hour last year and the winner of the Grand Prix of Italy, a 400 kilometer race, arrived with his wife, who was Miss Ruth Davis of Indianapolis. They will go to Indianapolis, where Goux will drive in the race there.

Frederick C. Nane, the new Charge d'Affaires of Roumania, assigned to Washington to relieve Prince Bibesco, who is to be transferred to London, was another passenger. He was accompanied by his wife.

There will be found more people capable of self-government and ready to defend the flag than there ever have been since America was discovered."

"Uncle Joe" gave his early life on the farm credit for giving him the physical strength to endure his long service in Congress. That, and his habit of eating only when he's "dead hungry." He seldom eats lunch, but when he does eat he devours anything he wants and all he wants.

If tobacco hurt him he would have been a "goner" long ago, he said, recalling that he started to chew at twelve and was smoking at fifteen.

"Uncle Joe" tells the world that, although he's eighty-six, "and ought to know better," draw poker against good, stiff players is still his pet diversion.

"How long do I expect to live?" Uncle Joe repeated. "Well, if I had a chance to take out an insurance policy that would make me live to be a hundred, but would end me there, I wouldn't have it. I'd pay not to have it. There is probably one man in a half million alive to-day who will live to be one hundred years old and I'm willing to take my chances."

"Uncle Joe's" birthday will be celebrated to-night with a party at the home of Representative Madden of Illinois. Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, who grew up in the House under Cannon's wing. Many of Uncle Joe's old friends will drop in to do him honor, including the President of the United States, who, for once, will take a back seat.

There are more great men and more great women in the United States to-day than there ever has been in the history of the nation!" Cannon shouted.

"Some people ask, 'Where are they?' and I answer they are everywhere, following their vocations; but when necessary, whether it be in Congress, in civil life, upon the bench, or in the State Legislature, whether it be in carrying on the business of the country, whether it be following the plow or working in the machine shop, they will be there."

Hecht stopped the truck and questioned them. They said they were going to Pennsylvania on a hike and that their parents approved of the plan.

Hecht was suspicious and took the pair to headquarters. Here the telltale cigarettes were located. Hilda gave her address as No. 374 Sixth Avenue, and Genevieve as No. 385 Sixth Avenue, both Brooklyn.

Mrs. Petersen was reached over the telephone. She said she knew of the hike and it was perfectly all right. Did she know that the girls were carrying cigarettes and matches as part of their kit? Must certainly she did not, and if the police would hold the two girls she and Mrs. Pendrell could be right over and get them.

The police would, and have, but the girls refused to worry.

"Be sure and get our pictures in the paper," urged one of the girls, as they lined up happily for newspaper photographers.

TUNNEL REPRODUCED AT E. G. GRACE DINNER

Bethlehem Steel Head Provides Tube Into "Garden of Eden."

Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, gave a dinner in the Plaza last night to stimulate interest in New York-New Jersey tunnel building. Twenty men sat around a banquet table, which a forist had transformed into a garden, with flowers to represent a tunnel into a sort of Garden of Eden. There was a concert later by professional singers and dancers.

French Fresh Air Kiddies, Pets of Ship, and Their Mother

Mrs. Paul LaForque and her children, Jacques, Philippe, Antoinette, Louis and Paul Alain, who reached New York to-day enroute to spend the summer in Denver, former home of Mrs. LaForque.



MRS. PAUL LAFORQUE WITH KIDDIES JACQUES, PHILIPPE, ANTOINETTE, LOUIS AND PAUL ALAIN, ENROUTE TO DENVER, FORMER HOME OF MRS. LAFORQUE.

Live Simple Life, Vote Right, Pay Debts, Get Yours, Be Fair To Family, Says Uncle Joe at 86

More Great Men and Women in U. S. Than Ever Before in History, Cannon Shouts

WASHINGTON, May 6.—"Lead a simple life, vote right, pay your honest debts, collect all that's coming to you, but no more, and treat your family right."

That is "Uncle Joe" Cannon's advice to Americans on the eve of his eighty-sixth birthday anniversary tomorrow.

The man who has served more than forty-five years in Congress—longer than any other man and longer than the average person lives—was asked to give his definition of good Americanism, and the foregoing is his view.

"Uncle Joe" in his office at the Capitol, paced nervously up and down the room. With arms swinging in his old-time style, he gave the lie to the talk that the country and the Government are going to the dogs.

"What do you think about the 'future America'?" he was asked. "Do you believe in all this pessimist talk about the people degenerating and the Government going to smash?"

"Uncle Joe" nearly exploded. "There are more great men and more great women in the United States to-day than there ever has been in the history of the nation!" Cannon shouted.

"Some people ask, 'Where are they?' and I answer they are everywhere, following their vocations; but when necessary, whether it be in Congress, in civil life, upon the bench, or in the State Legislature, whether it be in carrying on the business of the country, whether it be following the plow or working in the machine shop, they will be there."

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GARMENT WORKERS JOIN FORCES AFTER ALL-NIGHT MEETING

Agreement Between Conservatives and Insurgents Means Retention of Schlesinger.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—An agreement has been reached between the two factions in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. It was learned, as the delegates gathered for to-day's session of the sixteenth biennial convention. The agreement, according to reports, was effected at a secret conference between leaders of the two factions which lasted nearly all of Thursday night.

A joint committee equally representing the insurgent New York group and the conservatives will endeavor to bring about the united front with which it will be possible, it is said, for the union to retain Benjamin Schlesinger as President.

Schlesinger, it has been reported, intends to resign because of criticism cast upon his administration by members of the so-called Communist group. Schlesinger has refused repeatedly to discuss these rumors. He was not aware of the secret meeting.

The points of difference between the factions involve not only union politics but political affiliations with the insurgents. It is said, being made up largely of communists and adherents of the Third Internationale.

The convention closed its first week with this morning's brief session. A sightseeing trip was on the afternoon programme.

Resolutions are expected to be completed and published ready for action Monday morning.

Charged Bodies Found After Fire Destroys Home Near Freehold.

(Special to The Evening World.) FREEHOLD, N. J., May 6.—William H. Brown, seventy-two, and his wife, Mary, sixty-eight, were burned to death early this morning in a fire which destroyed their home at Jerseyville, three miles from here.

The house was in flames when James Haviland, who lives across the street, gave the alarm. The nearest fire department was at Freehold, and by the time it arrived the destruction was complete. The charred bodies of the aged couple were found hours later.

The Browns were the parents of nine children, all married and living in homes of their own. The cause of the fire has not been learned.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Louisiana's 1921 sugar crop was the largest in ten years, the Department of Agriculture announced to-day. Its final report on last year's harvest placed the output at 234,431 tons of sugar and 6,454,358 gallons of syrup, compared with 169,127 tons of sugar and 4,639,885 gallons of syrup in 1920.

DR. G. E. VINCENT IN HOSPITAL. GREENWICH, Conn., May 6.—Dr. George E. Vincent, head of the Rockefeller Foundation of New York, is in the Greenwich Hospital with a severe cold, brought on by overtaxing his strength in business and public speaking. His condition to-day was improved.

LONDON, May 6.—Lord Wodehouse, son and heir of the Earl of Kimberley and famous poet, who has played against the Americans, was married yesterday to Mrs. Frances Margaret Montague, great-granddaughter of the second Baron Boston. The ceremony took place in a Registry office. The Countess of Kimberley, the bridegroom's mother, was one of the few present.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Public Service Commission to-day directed the American Railway Express Company to make reductions in the express rates on shipments of apples, pears, lettuce and cucumbers between South Station, Oswego County, and New York City, holding that present rates are discriminatory. The company is directed to establish within ten days a rate of \$1.16 a hundred on apples and pears and \$1.10 on lettuce and cucumbers.

Postponed Until Wednesday, Expecting Action by That Time.

Announcement was made to-day that the plan for the recovery to take over the Stearns Lines of Long Island, at 2 A. M. Monday, had been postponed until Wednesday at that hour. This was due to the inability to complete arrangements as to fares with the Transit Commission.

The plan, as announced yesterday, is to charge two fares on the lines of the Stearns Lines of Long Island, between New York, Flushing, Jamaica and other points, making Wardside the end of the five-cent zone in either direction. The application for this change is before the Transit Commission.

10,000 MUTINEERS MARCHING TO LOOT ALIENS IN TIENTSIN

American and British Troops Organize Outer Line of Defense.

SHANGHAI, May 6. (United Press).—Ten thousand mutinous Chinese troops are reported marching upon Tientsin to loot the foreign quarter. The whites are preparing for defense.

These troops are the remnants of the shattered army of Ching Tao Lin, seeking revenge for their crushing defeat by Gen. Wu Pei Fu's forces.

Despatches from Tientsin at 3 A. M. said scouts had observed the mutineers near the city.

The situation is similar to that which existed in Peking during the Boxer siege.

The whole foreign population is taking up arms to assist in the defense, despatches reported.

One American and one British regiment were co-operating along the outer line of defense, the messages said, and the French Annamite troops were being strengthened by reinforcements of French citizens.

Scouts reported that large bodies of the mutineers were coming from the direction of Louren, where they are utterly disorganized, and are marching like armed mobs. The mutineers are firing on villages and shooting at their own troops trains, the scouts said.

The news from Peking is not alarming, although the legations of the United States and the other powers have covered the city and abandoned homes in the Chinese districts and take refuge in the compounds.

General Chang himself is in flight toward Mukden. Thousands of his troops, trapped on the battlefield, throw down the arms.

The wake of the great retreat is marked with scores of dead horses and camels, wrecked wagons, dead and wounded, disabled artillery and all the debris of war.

The menace to Tientsin comes from the Fengtien troops of the defeated army. While Chang issued a mandate in an easterly direction along the Peking-Mukden Railway, the Fengtien, who are fierce and savage fighters, are marching southeast toward Tientsin. They are utterly beyond control and are burning, killing, looting and destroying as they advance.

CHINESE PREMIER DISMISSED AND ARRESTED BY WU

PEKING, May 6. (Associated Press).—Sweeping Governmental changes followed to-day the success of Gen. Wu Pei Fu in winning the military mastery at Peking. President Harding issued a mandate dismissing Premier Liang Shih-chi and ordering his arrest. Finance Minister Chang Hu and Minister of Communications Yen Kung-sho also were dismissed and their arrest ordered.

Schlesinger, it has been reported, intends to resign because of criticism cast upon his administration by members of the so-called Communist group. Schlesinger has refused repeatedly to discuss these rumors. He was not aware of the secret meeting.

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